

SQU

Cart wheels *squeak* not when they are liquored.
I see the new Arion sail.
The lute still trembling underneath thy nail;
At thy well sharpen'd thumb from shore to shore,
The trebles *squeak* for fear, the bases roar.
Blunderbusses planted in every loop-hole, go off constantly
at the *squeaking* of a fiddle and the thrumming of a guitar.
Who can endure to hear one of the rough old Romans
squeaking through the mouth of an eunuch?
How like brutes organs are to ours;
They grant, if higher pow'r's think fit,
A bear might soon be made a wit;
And that for any thing in nature,
Pigs might *squeak* love-odes, dogs bark fatyr.
In florid impotence he speaks.
And as the prompter breathes, the puppet *squeaks*.
Zoilus calls the companions of Ulysses the *squeaking* pigs of
Homer.
3. To break silence or secrecy for fear or pain.
If he be obstinate, put a civil question to him upon the rack,
and he *squeaks*, I warrant him.
SQUAK. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A shrill quick cry; a cry of
pain.
Ran cow and calf, and family of hogs,
In panick horror of pursuing dogs;
With many a deadly grunt and doleful *squeak*,
Poor swine! as if their pretty hearts wou'd break.
To SQUEAL. *v. n.* [*squæla*, Swedish.] To cry with a shrill
sharp voice, to cry with pain. *Squeak* seems a short sudden
cry, and *squæla* a cry continued.
SQUEAMISH. *adj.* [for *queamish* or *qualmish*, from *qualm*.]
Nice; fastidious; easily disgusted; having the stomach easily
turned; being apt to take offence without much reason. It is
used always in dislike either real or ironical.
Yet, for countenance sake, he seem'd very *squeamish* in re-
spect of the charge he had of the prince's Pamela.
Quoth he, that honour's very *squeamish*,
That takes a bawling for a blemish;
For what's more honourable than fears,
Of skin to tatters rent in wars?
His musick is rustick, and perhaps too plain,
The men of *squeamish* taste to entertain.
It is rare to see a man at once *squeamish* and voracious.
There is no occasion to oppose the ancients and the mod-
erns, or to be *squeamish* on either side. He that wisely con-
siders his mind in the pursuit of knowledge, will gather what
lights he can from either.
SQUEAMISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *squeamish*.] Niceness; delicacy;
fastidiousness.
The thorough-pac'd politician must presently laugh at the
squeamishness of his conscience, and read it another lecture.
Upon their principles they may revive the worship of the
host of heaven; it is but conquering a little *squeamishness* of
stomach.
To administer this dose, fifty thousand operators, consider-
ing the *squeamishness* of some stomachs, and the peevishness of
young children, is but reasonable.
To SQUEEZE. *v. a.* [cyprian, Saxon; *ys-gwngsu*, Welsh.]
1. To press; to crush between two bodies.
It is applied to the *squeezing* or pressing of things downwards,
as in the presses for printing.
The sinking of the earth would make an extraordinary
convulsion of the air, and that crack must so shake or *squeeze*
the atmosphere, as to bring down all the remaining vapours.
He reap'd the product of his labour'd ground,
And *squeez'd* the combs with golden liquor crown'd.
Or *squeez* his eyes to make the torrent flow.
When Florio speaks, what virgin could withstand,
If gentle Damon did not *squeeze* her hand?
2. To oppress; to crush; to harass by extortion.
In a civil war people must expect to be crushed and *squeezed*
toward the burden.
3. To force between close bodies.
To SQUEEZE. *v. n.*
1. To act or pass, in consequence of compression.
A concave sphere of gold fill'd with water and folder'd up,
upon pressing the sphere with great force, let the water *squeeze*
through it, and stand all over its outside in multitudes of small
drops, like dew, without bursting or cracking the body of the
gold.
What crowds of these, impenitently bold,
In founds and jingling syllables grown old,
Still run on poets, in a raging vein,
Ev'n to the dregs and *squeezing* of the brain.
2. To force way through close bodies.
Many a publick minister comes empty in; but when he has

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cramped his guts, he is fain to *squeeze* hard before he can get
off.
SQUEEZE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Compression; pressure.
A subtle artifice stands with wondrous bag,
That bears impitoy'd winds, of gender fort
Than those that erst Laertes' son enclos'd:
Peaceful they sleep; but let the tuneful *squeeze*
Of lab'ring elbow rouse them, out they fly
Melodious, and with spritely accents charm.
SQUELCH. *n. f.* Heavy fall. A low ludicrous word.
He tore the earth which he had sav'd
From *squelch* of knight, and storm'd and rav'd.
So soon as the poor devil had recovered the *squelch*, away
he scampers, bawling like mad.
SQUIN. *n. f.* [*schielen*, German, to push forward. This etymo-
logy, though the best that I have found, is not very probable.]
1. A small pipe of paper filled with wildfire. Used in sport.
The armada at Calais, fir Walter Raleigh was wont pre-
tently to say, were suddenly driven away with *squins*; for it was
no more than a stratagem of fire-boats manœuvr'd, and sent upon
them.
The forest of the south, compar'd the French valour to a
squill, or fire of flax, which burns and crackles for a time,
but suddenly extinguishes.
Lampoons, like *squibs*, may make a present blaze;
But time, and thunder, pay respect to bays.
Furious he begins his march,
Drives rattling o'er a brazen arch;
With *squibs* and crackers arm'd to throw
Among the trembling crowd below.
2. Any petty fellow.
Asked for their pass by every *squib*,
That list at will them to revile or snub.
The *squibs*, in the common phrase, are called libellers.
SQUILL. *n. f.* [*squilla*, Italian; Latin; *squilla*, Fr.]
1. A plant.
It hath a large acid bulbous root like an onion; the leaves
are broad; the flowers are like those of ornithogalum, or the
starry hyacinth: they grow in a long spike, and come out be-
fore the leaves.
Seed or kernels of apples and pears put into a *squill*, which
is like a great onion, will come up earlier than in the earth
itself.
'Twill down like oxymel of *squills*.
The felt same atoms
Can, in the trust, furnish out a feast;
And nauseate, in the scaly *squill*, the taste.
2. A fish.
3. An insect.
The *squill*-insect is so called from some similitude to the
squill-fish, in having a long body covered with a crust,
composed of several rings: the head broad and squat.
SQUINANCE. *n. f.* [*squinances*, *squinancie*, Fr. *squinatia*, Italian.]
An inflammation in the throat; a quinsy.
It is used for *quinsies* and inflammations of the throat;
whereby it seemeth to have a mollifying and lenifying virtue.
In a *squinancy* there is danger of suffocation.
SQUINT. *adj.* [*squinte*, Dutch, oblique, transverse.] Look-
ing obliquely; looking not directly; looking suspiciously.
Where an equal poise of hope and fear
Does arbitrate the event, my nature is
That I incline to hope rather than fear,
And gladly banish *squint* suspicion.
To SQUINT. *v. n.* To look obliquely; to look not in a direct
line of vision.
Some can *squint* when they will; and children set upon a
table with a candle behind them, both eyes will move out-
wards, as affecting to see the light, and so induce *squinting*.
Not a period of this epistle but *squints* towards another over
against it.
To SQUINT. *v. a.*
1. To form the eye to oblique vision.
This is the foul Flibbertigibbet; he gives the web and the
pin, *squints* the eye, and makes the hairlip.
2. To turn the eye obliquely.
Perkin began already to *squint* one eye upon the crown,
and another upon the sanctuary.
SQUINTEYED. *adj.* [*squint* and *eye*.]
1. Having the sight directed oblique.
He was so *squinteyed*, that he seem'd spitefully to look upon
them whom he beheld.
2. Indirect; oblique; malignant.
This is such a false and *squinteyed* praise,
Which seeming to look upwards on his glories,
Looks down upon my fears.
SQUINTING. *adj.* Squinting. A cant word.
The timbrel and the *squinting* maid
Of his awe there; left the gods for sin,
Should, with a swelling droply stuff thy skin.
To SQUINT. *v. n.* [*squint*, Latin.] Support; firm-
ness; act of making firm.
They serve for *squintment*, propagation and shade.

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To SQUIN. *v. n.* To look askint. A cant word.
I remember thine eyes well enough:
Do'st thou *squint* at me?
SQUIRE. *n. f.* [Contraction of *esquire*; *esquier*, French. See
ESQUIRE.]
1. A gentleman next in rank to a knight.
He will maintain you like a gentlewoman.—Ay, that I will,
come cut and long tail under the degree of a *squire*.
The rest are princes, barons, knights, *squires*,
And gentlemen of blood.
2. An attendant on a noble warrior.
Old Bates form he took, Anchises' *squire*
Now left to rule Afcanius.
Knights, *squires*, and steeds must enter on the stage.
3. An attendant at court.
Return with her—
I could as well be brought
To kneel his throne, and *squire*-like pension beg,
To keep bare life a-foot.
SQUIREL. *n. f.* [*squirell*, French *scurus*, Latin.] A small
animal that lives in woods, remarkable for leaping from tree
to tree.
One chane'd to find a nut,
In the end of which a hole was cut,
Which lay upon a hazel-root,
There scatter'd by a *squirel*:
Which out the kernel gotten had;
When quoth this fay, dear queen be glad,
Let Oberon be ne'er so mad,
I'll set you safe from peril.
To SQUIRT. *v. a.* To throw out in a quick stream. Of un-
certain etymology.
Sir Roger the mortally hated, and used to hire fellows to
squirt kennel water upon him as he pass'd along.
To SQUIRT. *v. n.* To prate; to let fly. Low cant.
You are so given to *squirting* up and down, and chattering,
that the world would say, I had chosen a jack-pudding for a
prime minister.
SQUIRT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. An instrument by which a quick stream is ejected.
He with his *squirt*-fire cou'd disperse
Whole troops.
There is war declared by a lord; his weapons are a pin to
scratch, and a *squirt* to bespatter.
2. A small quick stream.
Water thofe with *squirts* of an infusion of the medicine in
dugged water.
SQUIRTER. *n. f.* [from *squirt*.] One that plies a *squirt*.
The *squirters* were at it with their kennel water, for they
were mad for the loss of their bubble.
To STAB. *v. a.* [*staven*, old Dutch.]
1. To pierce with a pointed weapon.
Bet lawful, that I invoke thy ghost,
To hear the lamentations of poor Anne,
Write to thy Edward, to thy slaughter'd son;
Stab'd by the self same hand that made these wounds.
Thou had'st a thousand daggers in thy thoughts,
Which thou hast whetted on thy stony heart,
To stab at my frail life.
None shall dare
With shorten'd sword to stab in cloister war;
But in fair combat fight.
Killing a man with a sword or a hatchet, are looked on as
no distinct species of action; but if the point of the sword first
enter the body, it passes for a distinct species where it has a dis-
tinct name; as in England, where it is called *stabbing*.
Percius, think, thou seest thy dying brother
Stab'd at his heart, and all besmear'd with blood,
Storming at thee!
2. To wound mortally or mischievously.
He speaks pointards, and every word *stabs*.
What tears will then be shed!
Then, to compleat her woes, will I espouse
Hermione.—'Twill stab her to the heart!
STAB. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. A stab or wound with a sharp pointed weapon.
The elements
Of whom your swords are temper'd, may as well
Wound the loud winds, or with bemockt at *stabs*
Kill the still closing waters.
Unworthy was thy fate, thou first of warriors,
To fall beneath a base assassin's *stab*.
2. A dark injury; a fly mischief.
3. A stroke; a blow.
He had a suitable scripture ready to repel them all, every
pertinent text urg'd home being a direct *stab* to a temptation.
STABBER. *n. f.* [from *stab*.] One who stabs; a privy mur-
derer.
STABILIMENT. *n. f.* [from *stabilis*, Latin.] Support; firm-
ness; act of making firm.
They serve for *stabiliment*, propagation and shade.

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STABILITY. *n. f.* [*stabilitas*, Fr. from *stabilis*, Latin.]
1. Stableness; steadiness; strength to stand.
By the same degrees that either of these happen, the sta-
bility of the figure is by the same lessened.
These mighty girders which the fabrick bind,
These ribs robust and vast in order join'd,
Such strength and such *stability* impart,
That storms above, and earthquakes under ground
Break not the pillars.
He began to try
This and that hanging stone's *stability*.
2. Fixedness; not fluidity.
Since fluidness and *stability* are contrary qualities, we may
conceive that the firmness or *stability* of a body consists in this,
that the particles which compose it do so rest, or are intangled,
that there is among them a mutual cohesion.
3. Firmness of resolution.
STABLE. *adj.* [*stabilis*, Fr. *stabilis*, Latin.]
1. Fixed; constant; fixed in resolution or conduct.
If man would be unvariable,
He must be like a rock or stone, or tree;
For ev'n the perfect angels were not *stable*,
But had a fall more desperate than we.
He perfect, *stable*; but imperfect we,
Subject to change.
3. Strong; fixed in state.
This region of chance and vanity, where nothing is *stable*,
nothing equal; nothing could be offered to-day but what to-
morrow might deprive us of.
STABLE. *n. f.* [*stabilum*, Latin.] A house for beasts.
I will make Rabbah a *stable* for camels.
To STABLE. *v. n.* [*stabilis*, Latin.] To kennel; to dwell as
beasts.
In their palaces,
Where luxury late reign'd, sea monsters whelp'd
And *stabbed*.
STABLEBOY. *n. f.* [*stable* and *boy*, or *man*.] One who at-
tends in the stable.
As soon as you alight at the inn, deliver your horses to the
stableboy.
If the gentleman hath lain a night, get the *stables* and the
scullion to stand in his way.
I would with jockeys from Newmarket dine,
And to rough riders give my choicest wine;
I would care for some *stablesman* of note,
And imitate his language and his coat.
STABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *stable*.]
1. Power to stand.
2. Steadiness; constancy; stability.
The king becoming graces,
As justice, verity, temperance, *stables*,
Bounty, perseverance, have no reliëf of them.
STABLESTAND. *n. f.* [In law.] Is one of the four evidences or
presumptions, whereby a man is convinced to intend the
stealing of the king's deer in the forest; and this is when a
man is found at his standing in the forest with a cross bow
bent, ready to shoot at any deer; or with a long bow, or else
standing close by a tree with greyhounds in a leash ready to
slip.
I'll keep my *stablestand* where I lodge my wife, I'll go in
couples with her.
To STABBLISH. *v. a.* [*establis*, Fr. *stabilis*, Latin.] To esta-
blish; to fix; to settle.
Then she began a treaty to procure,
And *stabblish* terms betwixt both their requests.
Stop effusion of our Christian blood,
And *stabblish* quietness on ev'ry side.
Comfort your hearts, and *stabblish* you in every good work.
Poor heretics in love there be,
Which think to *stabblish* dangerous constancy;
But I have told them, since you will be true,
You shall be true to them who've false to you.
His covenant sworn
To David, *stabblish'd* as the days of heav'n.
STACK. *n. f.* [*stacca*, Italian.]
1. A large quantity of hay, corn, or wood, heaped up regularly
together.
Against every pillar was a *stack* of billets above a man's
height, which the watermen that bring wood down the Seine
laid there.
While the marquis and his servant on foot were chasing the
kid about the *stack*, the prince from horseback killed him with
a pistol.
To the *stack* or the barn-door
Stoutly struts his dame before.
Stacks of moist corn grow hot by fermentation.
O'erflow'd a farmer's barn and *stable*,
Whole ricks of hay and *stacks* of corn
Were down the sudden current born.
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